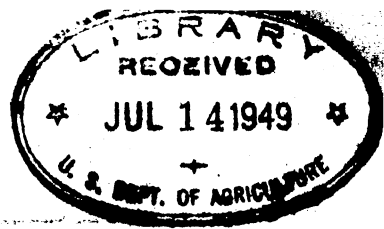


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REYNOLDS

CIRCULAR No. 27—(Revised).

(B. A. I. 138—Dairy No. 27.)

United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

DAIRY DIVISION.

SCALES OF POINTS FOR JUDGING DAIRY BREEDS OF CATTLE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1900.

To supply the continuous demand for information relating to the scales of points for judging dairy breeds of cattle, the publication of this revised edition of Circular 27 is respectfully recommended. The subject matter was originally printed in the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and was afterward published in separate form as a circular under the number mentioned. That edition is now exhausted, and advantage is taken in the necessity for a reprint to make some further revision. The circular affords a convenient form of disseminating the information herein given.

Very respectfully,

HENRY E. ALVORD,
Chief of Dairy Division.

Approved:
JAMES WILSON, *Secretary.*

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POINTS OBSERVED IN JUDGING DAIRY CATTLE.

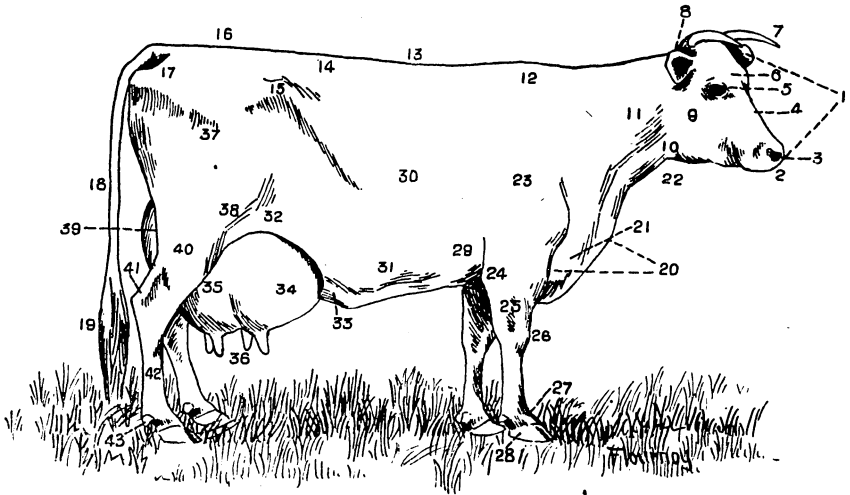


Diagram of cow showing points.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Head. | 12. Withers. | 23. Shoulder. | 34. Fore udder. |
| 2. Muzzle. | 13. Back. | 24. Elbow. | 35. Hind udder. |
| 3. Nostril. | 14. Loins. | 25. Forearm. | 36. Teats. |
| 4. Face. | 15. Hip bone. | 26. Knee. | 37. Upper thigh. |
| 5. Eye. | 16. Pelvic arch. | 27. Ankle. | 38. Stifle. |
| 6. Forehead. | 17. Rump. | 28. Hoof. | 39. Twist. |
| 7. Horn. | 18. Tail. | 29. Heart girth. | 40. Leg, or gaskin. |
| 8. Ear. | 19. Switch. | 30. Side, or barrel. | 41. Hock. |
| 9. Cheek. | 20. Chest. | 31. Belly. | 42. Shank. |
| 10. Throat. | 21. Brisket. | 32. Flank. | 43. Dew claw. |
| 11. Neck. | 22. Dewlap. | 33. Milk vein. | |

AYRSHIRES.

Scale of points adopted by the Ayrshire Breeders' Association February 21, 1889.

FOR COWS.

The following scale of points for the Ayrshire cow was adopted, being similar to the scale adopted in Scotland in 1884, and changed in a few points to render it applicable to this country:

- | | Points. |
|--|---------|
| 1. Head short; forehead wide; nose fine between the muzzle and eyes; muzzle large; eyes full and lively; horns wide set on, inclining upward | 10 |
| 2. Neck moderately long and straight from the head to the top of the shoulder, free from loose skin on the underside, fine at its junction with the head, and enlarging symmetrically towards the shoulders. | 5 |
| 3. Fore quarters: Shoulders sloping, withers fine, chest sufficiently broad and deep to insure constitution; brisket and whole fore quarters light, the cow gradually increasing in depth and width backwards. | 5 |
| 4. Back short and straight; spine well defined, especially at the shoulders; short ribs arched; the body deep at the flanks | 10 |

	Points.
5. Hind quarters long, broad, and straight; hook bones wide apart, and not overlaid with fat; thighs deep and broad; tail long, slender, and set on level with the back.....	8
6. Udder capacious and not fleshy, hind part broad and firmly attached to the body, the sole nearly level and extending well forward; milk veins about udder and abdomen well developed; the teats from 2½ to 3 inches in length, equal in thickness—the thickness being in proportion to the length—hanging perpendicularly, their distance apart at the sides should be equal to one-third of the length of the vessel, and across to about one-half of the breadth.....	30
7. Legs short in proportion to size, the bones fine, the joints firm	3
8. Skin yellow, soft, and elastic, and covered with soft, close, woolly hair.....	5
9. Color, red of any shade, brown or white, or a mixture of these, each color being distinctly defined	3
10. Average live weight, in full milk, about 1,000 pounds.....	8
11. General appearance, including style and movement.....	10
12. Escutcheon large and fine development.....	3
Perfection.....	100

FOR BULLS.

The points desirable in the female are generally so in the male, but must, of course, be attended with that masculine character which is inseparable from a strong and vigorous constitution. Even a certain degree of coarseness is admissible; but then it must be so exclusively of masculine description as never to be discovered in a female of his get.

	Points.
1. The head of the bull may be shorter than that of the cow, but the frontal bone should be broad, the muzzle good size, throat nearly free from hanging folds, eyes full. The horns should have an upward turn, with sufficient size at the base to indicate strength of constitution.....	10
2. Neck of medium length, somewhat arched, and large in those muscles which indicate power and strength.....	10
3. Fore quarters: Shoulders close to the body, without any hollow space behind; chest broad, brisket deep and well developed, but not too large.....	7
4. Back short and straight; spine sufficiently defined, but not in the same degree as in the cow; ribs well sprung, and body deep in the flanks.....	10
5. Hind quarters long, broad, and straight; hip bones wide apart; pelvis long, broad, and straight; tail set on a level with the back; thighs deep and broad.....	10
6. Scrotum large, with well-developed teats in front.....	7
7. Legs short in proportion to size, joints firm. Hind legs well apart, and not to cross in walking.....	5
8. Skin yellow, soft, elastic, and of medium thickness	10
9. Color, red of any shade, brown or white, or a mixture of these, each color being distinctly defined	3
10. Average live weight at maturity, about 1,500 pounds	10
11. General appearance, including style and movement.....	15
12. Escutcheon large and fine development.....	3
Perfection.....	100

BROWN SWISS.

Scale of points adopted by the Brown Swiss Breeders' Association.

FOR COWS.		Points.
1. Head medium size and rather long		2
2. Face dished, broad between the eyes and narrow between the horns ..		2
3. Ears of a deep orange color within		1
4. Nose black, square, and with the mouth surrounded by a light, meal-colored band; tongue black		2
5. Eyes full and placid		1
6. Horns rather short, flattish, and regularly set, with black tips		5
7. Neck straight, rather long, and not too heavy at shoulders		4
8. Chest broad and deep		4
9. Back level to the setting on of the tail and broad across the loin		6
10. Barrel hooped, broad, and deep at the flank		8
11. Hips wide apart, rump long and broad		4
12. Thighs wide, with heavy quarters		4
13. Legs short and straight, with good hoofs		4
14. Tail slender, pliable, not too long, with good switch		4
15. Hide thin and movable		3
16. Color shades from dark brown to light brown, and at some seasons of the year gray; slight splashes of white near udder not objectionable; light stripe along the back		6
17. Hair between horns light, not reddish; hair on inside of ears light. (No points.)		
18. Fore udder full in form and carried up, reaching far forward on the abdomen		10
19. Hind udder not too deeply hung, full in form and well up behind		10
20. Teats rather large, set well apart and hanging straight down		5
21. Milk veins prominent		4
22. Escutcheon high and broad and full in thighs		7
23. Disposition quiet and good natured		4
Perfection		100

For BULLS and HEIFERS omit judgment on Nos. 18, 19, and 20 (considering them perfect), and color should be brown.

DEVONS.

Scale of points adopted at the third annual meeting of the American Devon Cattle Club, Chicago, November 11, 1886.

FOR COWS.		Points.
1. Head moderately long, with a broad, indented forehead, tapering considerably toward the nostrils; the nose of a flesh color, nostrils high and open, the jaws clean, the eye bright, lively, and prominent, and surrounded by a flesh-colored ring, throat clean, ears thin, the expression gentle and intelligent; horns matching, spreading, and gracefully turned up, of a waxy color, tipped with a darker shade ..		8
2. Neck, upper line short, fine at head, widening and deep at withers, and strongly set to the shoulders		4
3. Shoulders fine, flat, and sloping, with strong arms and firm joints		4
4. Chest deep, broad, and somewhat circular in character		8

	Points.
5. Ribs well sprung from the backbone, nicely arched, deep, with flanks fully developed	8
6. Back straight and level from the withers to the setting on of the tail, loin broad and full, hips and rump of medium width and on a level with the back	16
7. Hind quarters deep, thick, and square	8
8. Udder not fleshy, coming well forward in line with the belly and well up behind; teats moderately large and squarely placed	20
9. Tail well set on at a right angle with the back, tapering with a switch of white or roan hair and reaching the hocks	2
10. Legs straight, squarely placed when viewed from behind, not to cross or sweep in walking; hoof well formed	4
11. Skin moderately thick and mellow, covered with an abundant coat of rich hair of a red color; no white spot admissible, except the udder	8
12. Size, minimum weight at 3 years old, 1,000 pounds	2
13. General appearance as indicated by stylish and quick movement, form, constitution, and vigor, and the under line as nearly as possible parallel with the line of the back	8
Perfection	100

FOR BULLS.

1. Head masculine, full, and broad, tapering toward the nose, which should be flesh-colored; nostrils high and open; muzzle broad; eyes full and placid and surrounded with flesh-colored ring; ears of medium size and thickness; horns medium size, growing at right angles from the head, are slightly elevated, waxy at the base, tipped with a darker shade	10
2. Cheek full and broad at root of tongue; throat clean	2
3. Neck of medium length and muscular, widening from the head to the shoulders and strongly set on	4
4. Shoulders fine, flat, sloping, and well fleshed; arms strong, with firm joints	6
5. Chest deep, broad, and somewhat circular	10
6. Ribs well sprung from the backbone, nicely arched, deep, with flanks fully developed	10
7. Back straight and level from the withers to the setting on of the tail; loin broad and full; hips and rump of medium width and on a level with the back	20
8. Hind quarters deep, thick, and square	12
9. Tail well set on a right angle with the back, tapering, with a switch of white or roan hair and reaching the hocks	2
10. Legs short, straight, and squarely placed when viewed from behind, not to cross or sweep in walking; hoof well formed	4
11. Skin moderately thick and mellow, covered with an abundant coat of rich hair of a red color; no white spot admissible unless around the purse	8
12. Size, minimum weight at 3 years old, 1,400 pounds	4
13. General appearance, as indicated by stylish and quick movement, form, constitution, and vigor, and the under line as nearly as possible parallel with the line of the back	8
Perfection	100

DUTCH BELTED.

Scale of points adopted by the Dutch Belted Cattle Association.

FOR COWS.	Points.
1. Body: Color, black, with clearly defined continuous white belt; the belt to be of medium width, beginning behind the shoulder and extending nearly to the hips.....	8
2. Head: Comparatively long and somewhat dishing, broad between the eyes; poll prominent; muzzle fine; dark tongue.....	6
3. Eyes black, full, and mild; horns long compared with their diameter.....	4
4. Neck fine and moderately thin, and should harmonize in symmetry with the head and shoulders.....	6
5. Shoulders fine at the top, becoming deep and broad as they extend backward and downward, with a low chest.....	4
6. Barrel large and deep, with well-developed abdomen; ribs well rounded and free from fat.....	10
7. Hips broad, and chine level, with full loin.....	10
8. Rump high, long, and broad.....	6
9. Hind quarters long and deep, rear line incurving; tail long, slim, tapering to a full switch.....	8
10. Legs short, clean, standing well apart.....	3
11. Udder large, well-developed front and rear; teats of convenient size and wide apart; mammary veins large, long, and crooked, entering large orifices.....	20
12. Escutcheon.....	2
13. Hair fine and soft; skin of moderate thickness, of a rich dark or yellow color.....	3
14. Quiet disposition and free from excessive fat.....	4
15. General condition and apparent constitution.....	6
Perfection.....	100

FOR BULLS.

The scale of points for males shall be the same as those given for females, except that No. 11 shall be omitted and the bull credited 10 points for size and wide spread placing of rudimentary teats, 5 points additional for development of shoulder, and 5 points additional for perfection of belt.

GUERNSEYS.

Scale of points adopted by the American Guernsey Cattle Club,
December 13, 1899.

FOR COWS.	Points.
Dairy temperament, constitution, 38—	
Clean cut lean face; strong, sinewy jaw; wide muzzle with wide open nostrils; full, bright eye, with quiet and gentle expression; forehead long and broad.....	5
Long, thin neck, with strong juncture to head; clean throat; back bone rising well between shoulder blades; large, rugged spinal processes, indicating good development of the spinal cord.....	5
Pelvis arching and wide; rump long; wide, strong structure of spine at setting on of tail; long, thin tail, with good switch; thin, incurving thighs.....	5

	Points.
Ribs amply and fully sprung and wide apart, giving an open, relaxed conformation; thin, arching flank.....	5
Abdomen large and deep, with strong muscular and navel development, indicative of capacity and vitality.....	15
Hide firm, yet loose, with an oily feeling and texture, but not thick..	3
Milking marks denoting quantity of flow, 10—	
Escutcheon wide on thighs; high and broad, with thigh ovals	2
Milk veins long, crooked, branching, and prominent, with large or deep wells.....	8
Udder formation, 26—	
Udder full in front	8
Udder full and well up behind	8
Udder of large size and capacity	4
Teats well apart, squarely placed, and of good and even size.....	6
Indicating color of milk, 15—	
Skin deep yellow in ear, on end of bone of tail, at base of horns, on udder, teats, and body generally; hoof amber colored.....	15
Milking marks denoting quality of flow, 6—	
Udder showing plenty of substance but not too meaty.....	6
Symmetry and size, 5—	
Color of hair a shade of fawn, with white markings; cream-colored nose; horns amber colored, small, curved, and not coarse.....	3
Size for the breed: Mature cows, 4 years old or over, about 1,050 pounds	2

100

FOR BULLS.

Dairy temperament, constitution, 38—	
Clean cut lean face; strong, sinewy jaw, wide muzzle, with wide open nostrils; full, bright eye, with quiet and gentle expression; forehead long and broad	5
Long masculine neck, with strong juncture to head; clean throat; back bone rising well between shoulder blades; large, rugged spinal processes, indicating good development of the spinal cord.....	5
Pelvis arching and wide; rump long; wide, strong structure of spine at setting on of tail; long, thin tail, with good switch; thin, incurving thighs	5
Ribs amply and fully sprung and wide apart, giving an open, relaxed conformation; thin, arching flank	5
Abdomen large and deep, with strong muscular and navel development, indicative of capacity and vitality	15
Hide firm yet loose, with an oily feeling and texture, but not thick..	3
Dairy prepotency, 15—	
As shown by having a great deal of vigor, style, alertness, and resolute appearance.....	15
Rudimentaries and milk veins, 10—	
Rudimentaries of good size, squarely and broadly placed in front of and free from scrotum; milk veins prominent	10
Indicating color of milk in offspring, 15—	
Skin deep yellow in ear, on end of bone of tail, at base of horns and body generally; hoofs amber colored	15

Symmetry and size, 22—

	Points.
Color of hair, a shade of fawn, with white markings; cream-colored nose; horns amber colored, curving, and not coarse	8
Size for the breed: Mature bulls, 4 years old or over, about 1,500 pounds	4
General appearance as indicative of the power to beget animals of strong dairy qualities	10

EXPLANATORY NOTES BY THE COMMITTEE.

100

We recognize the Guernsey should be—

First. A dairy animal with a distinctive dairy temperament and conformation, having a strong, nervy structure with a corresponding flow of nervous energy, and every indication of capacity and vitality.

Second. In color of hair, a shade of fawn, with white on limbs and under part of body are considered the prevailing markings, and some degree of uniformity is desirable.

Third. One of the important distinguishing features of the breed is the presence of a yellow color in the pigment of the skin, which is indicative of rich golden color in the milk. This is very pronounced in the Guernsey and held by her to the greatest extent under all conditions of stabling and feed. The intensity of this trait is more marked in some animals and families than in others, but it should be kept at the highest standard. It is fast being recognized that this color is accompanied by a superior flavor in the milk and thus in the butter.

DAIRY TEMPERAMENT.

By "Dairy Temperament" is meant a strong overruling predisposition or tendency to turn the consumption of food towards the production of milk with a high content of solids, especially butter fat, as against the constitutional tendency so often seen to turn food into flesh. Even in the strongest dairy breeds there are more or less frequent out-crops in male and female of the flesh-making temperament. To breed from such animals, while we are striving to establish a prepotent dairy temperament or tendency, is not wise. All cattle bred specifically for dairy purposes should possess a clear and decided dairy temperament, for it is that quality of character we most desire to establish, enlarge, and perpetuate in the Guernsey cow.

This is especially indicated by the shape of the head, showing brain capacity, wide muzzle, open nostril, full bright eyes, feminine neck, and a construction of the back bone indicating a strong flow of nerve power and support from the brain to all of the maternal organs.

CONSTITUTION.

In breeding our domestic animals, especially for long service, like the dairy cow, it is very important that they should have abundant vital power, which we call "constitution." But constitution must be judged and measured by the peculiar function the animal is bred to fulfill. With the race horse the function is speed; with the steer, the laying on of flesh; with the dairy cow, the production of milk solids. In all these various functions the animal that is to represent any one of them must show not only large capacity in the line of that function, but also the ability to endure long and well the strain of such function and keep in good health. Constitution is best indicated by a full development at the navel and strong abdominal walls, showing that the animal when in a prenatal state was abundantly nourished by the mother through a well-developed umbilical cord.

PREPOTENCY.

In the scale for bulls, for the first time, we believe, in the history of dairy breeds, this point is introduced. The reason we have included it is that "prepotency" is the chief consideration in the selection of all male breeding animals.

The pedigree and conformation is often all that can be desired, but because the bull is lacking in prepotent breeding power he is an expensive failure. This quality is, in a sense, difficult to perceive or describe, but we know certain animals have it in high degree and others fail of it completely. It is fairly well indicated by vigor of appearance, strong resolute bearing, and abundant nervous energy. We would distinguish this from an ugly disposition. A bull is ugly by the way he is handled rather than by his breeding. What we want is strong impressive blood. A dull, sluggish spirit and action, we consider it indicative of a lack of true dairy prepotency, but we would prefer to breed to a rather sluggish appearing bull with first-class rudimentaries than to a stylish one with badly placed rudimentaries.

RUDIMENTARY TEATS.

We consider that a well-balanced and well-shaped udder in the cow is largely due to the way the rudimentary teats are placed on the sire. If they are crowded close together, the result is likely to be narrow-pointed udders. If they are placed well apart, of good size, and well forward of the scrotum, the effect, we think, will be to influence largely the production of well-shaped udders in the resulting heifers and counteract the tendency to ill-shaped udders inheritable from dams deficient in this respect. We believe the future excellence of the Guernsey cow will be greatly aided by close attention on the part of her breeders to this point.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN.

Scale of points adopted by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, with a uniform system of discredits.

[NOTE.—The items of description following each head of the scale should be passed upon separately and the amount of discredit marked down on the margin. The uniform discredits to be given are noted under each full description. V. s. means very slight deficiency; s., slight; m., marked; v. m., very marked; e., extreme. The difference between the sum of such discredits and 100 will be the standard of the animal by this scale.]

FOR COWS.

Discredits:

	Points.
Head—	
Decidedly feminine in appearance, fine in contour	2
Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{4}$, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, v. m. $\frac{3}{4}$, e. 1.	
Forehead—	
Broad between the eyes, dishing	2
Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{4}$, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, v. m. $\frac{3}{4}$, e. 1.	
Face—	
Of medium length, clean and trim, especially under the eyes, showing facial veins; the bridge of the nose straight, the muzzle broad	2
Discredit, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. $\frac{1}{4}$, e. $\frac{1}{2}$.	
Ears—	
Of medium size, of fine texture; the hair plentiful and soft; the secretions oily and abundant	1
Discredit, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, e. $\frac{1}{4}$.	
Eyes—	
Large, full, mild, bright	2
Discredit, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. $\frac{1}{4}$, e. $\frac{1}{2}$.	
Horns—	
Small, tapering finely toward the tips, set moderately narrow at base, oval, inclining forward, well bent inward, of fine texture, in appearance waxy	2
Discredit, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, e. $\frac{1}{4}$.	

Discredits—Continued.

Points.

Neck—

- Long, fine and clean at juncture with the head, free from dewlap,
evenly and smoothly joined to shoulders 4
Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, v. m. $\frac{2}{3}$, e. 1.

Shoulders—

- Slightly lower than hips, fine and even over tops, moderately broad
and full at sides 3
Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, v. m. $\frac{2}{3}$, e. 1.

Chest—

- Of moderate depth and lowness, smooth and moderately full in
the brisket, full in the foreflanks (or through at the heart) 6
Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. 1, v. m. $1\frac{1}{2}$, e. 2.

Crops—

- Moderately full 2
Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. $\frac{2}{3}$, v. m. $1\frac{1}{2}$, e. 2.

Chine—

- Straight, broadly developed, open..... 3
Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, v. m. $\frac{2}{3}$, e. 1.

Barrel—

- Of wedge shape, well rounded, with a large abdomen, trimly held
up (in judging the last item age must be considered) 4
Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, v. m. $\frac{2}{3}$, e. 1.

Loin and hips—

- Broad, level or nearly level between hook bones, level and strong
laterally, spreading from chine broadly and nearly level, hook
bones fairly prominent..... 5
Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, v. m. $\frac{2}{3}$, e. 1.

Rump—

- Long, high, broad, with roomy pelvis, nearly level laterally, com-
paratively full above the thurl..... 5
Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, v. m. $\frac{2}{3}$, e. 1.

Thurl—

- High, broad..... 4
Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. 1, v. m. $1\frac{1}{2}$, e. 2.

Quarters—

- Deep, straight behind, roomy in the twist, wide and moderately
full at the sides 4
Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, v. m. $\frac{2}{3}$, e. 1.

Flanks—

- Deep, comparatively full..... 2
Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, v. m. $\frac{2}{3}$, e. 1.

Legs—

- Comparatively short, clean and nearly straight, wide apart, firmly
and squarely set under the body, feet of medium size, round,
solid, and deep 5
Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, v. m. $\frac{2}{3}$, e. 1.

Tail—

- Large at base, setting well back, tapering finely to switch, the end
of the bone reaching to hocks or below, the switch full 2
Discredit, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, e. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Discredits—Continued.

Points.

Hair and handling—

Hair healthful in appearance, fine, soft and furry. The skin of medium thickness and loose, mellow under the hand, the secretions oily, abundant, and of a rich brown or yellow color 10

Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. 1, v. m. $1\frac{1}{2}$, e. 2.

Mammary veins—

Very large, very crooked (age must be taken into consideration in judging of size and crookedness), entering very large or numerous orifices, double extension, with special developments, such as branches, connections, etc. 10

Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. 1, v. m. $1\frac{1}{2}$, e. 2.

Udder and teats—

Very capacious, very flexible, quarters even, nearly filling the space in the rear below the twist and extending well forward in front, broad and well held up, teats well formed, wide apart, plumb, and of convenient size. 12

Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. 1, v. m. $1\frac{1}{2}$, e. 2.

Escutcheon—

Largest, finest 8

Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. 1, m. 2, v. m. 3, e. 4.

Perfection 100

General vigor—

For deficiency, inspectors shall discredit from the totals received not to exceed 8 points.

Discredit, v. s. 1, s. 2, m. 3, v. m. 5, e. 8.

General symmetry and fineness—

For deficiency, inspectors shall discredit from the total received not to exceed 8 points.

Discredit, v. s. 1, s. 2, m. 3, v. m. 5, e. 8.

General style and bearing—

For deficiency, inspectors shall discredit from the total received not to exceed 8 points.

Discredit, v. s. 1, s. 2, m. 3, v. m. 5, e. 8.

Credits for excess of requirement in production—

A cow shall be credited one point in excess of what she is otherwise entitled to for each and every 8 per cent that her milk or butter record exceeds the minimum requirement.

In scaling for the Advanced Register, defects caused solely by age or by accident, or by disease not hereditary shall not be considered; but in scaling for the show ring such defects shall be considered and duly discredited.

A cow that, in the judgment of the examiner, will not reach at full age in milking condition and ordinary flesh, 1,000 pounds live weight shall be disqualified for entry in the Advanced Register.

No cow shall be received to the Advanced Register that, with all credits due her, will not scale, in the judgment of the examiner, at least 75 points.

Discredits:

FOR BULLS.

Points.

Head—

Showing full vigor, elegant in contour 2

Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, v. m. $\frac{3}{4}$, e. 1.

Forehead—

Broad between the eyes, dishing 2

Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, v. m. $\frac{3}{4}$, e. 1.

Discredits—Continued.

Points.

Face—

- Of medium length, clean and trim especially under eyes, the bridge of the nose straight, the muzzle broad..... 2
 Discredit, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. $\frac{1}{4}$, e. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Ears—

- Of medium size, of fine texture, the hair plentiful and soft, the secretions oily and abundant..... 1
 Discredit, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, e. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Eyes—

- Large, full, mild, bright..... 2
 Discredit, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. $\frac{1}{4}$, e. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Horns—

- Short, of medium size at base, gradually diminishing toward tips, oval, inclining forward, moderately curved inward, of fine texture, in appearance waxy..... 2
 Discredit, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, e. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Neck—

- Long, finely crested (if animal is mature), fine and clean at juncture with the head, nearly free from dewlap, strongly and smoothly joined to shoulders..... 5
 Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{4}$, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, v. m. $\frac{1}{2}$, e. 1.

Shoulders—

- Of medium height, of medium thickness and smoothly rounded at tops, broad and full at sides, smooth over front..... 4
 Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{4}$, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, v. m. $\frac{1}{2}$, e. 1.

Chest—

- Deep and low, well filled and smooth in the brisket, broad between the forearms, full in the foreflanks (or through at the heart).... 8
 Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. 1, v. m. $1\frac{1}{2}$, e. 2.

Crops—

- Comparatively full, nearly level with the shoulders..... 4
 Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. 1, v. m. $1\frac{1}{2}$, e. 2.

Chine—

- Straight, broadly developed, open..... 3
 Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{4}$, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, v. m. $\frac{1}{2}$, e. 1.

Barrel—

- Well rounded, with large abdomen, strongly and trimly held up. 6
 Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{4}$, m. 1, v. m. $1\frac{1}{2}$, e. 2.

Loin and hips—

- Broad, level or nearly level between hook bones, level and strong laterally, spreading from the chine broadly and nearly level, the hook bones fairly prominent..... 5
 Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{4}$, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, v. m. $\frac{1}{2}$, e. 1.

Rump—

- Long, broad, high, nearly level laterally, comparatively full above the thurl..... 5
 Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{4}$, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, v. m. $\frac{1}{2}$, e. 1.

Thurl—

- High, broad..... 4
 Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{4}$, m. 1, v. m. $1\frac{1}{2}$, e. 2.

Quarters—

- Deep, broad, straight behind, wide and full at sides, open and well arched in the twist..... 5
 Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{4}$, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, v. m. $\frac{1}{2}$, e. 1.

Discredits—Continued.

Points.

Flanks—

Deep, full	2
Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, v. m. $\frac{1}{2}$, e. 1.	

Legs—

Comparatively short, clean and nearly straight, wide apart, firmly and fairly set under the body; arms wide, strong, and tapering; feet of medium size, round, solid, and deep.....	6
Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, v. m. $\frac{1}{2}$, e. 1.	

Tail—

Large at base, the setting well back; tapering finely to switch, the end of the bone reaching to hocks or below; the switch full....	2
Discredit, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, e. $\frac{1}{2}$.	

Hair and handling—

Hair healthful in appearance, fine, soft, and furry; skin of medium thickness and loose, mellow under the hand; the secretions oily, abundant, and of a rich brown or yellow color.....	10
Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. 1, v. m. $1\frac{1}{2}$, e. 2.	

Mammary veins—

Large, full, entering large or numerous orifices, double extension, with special developments, such as forks, branches, connections, etc.....	10
Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. 1, v. m. $1\frac{1}{2}$, e. 2.	

Rudimentary teats—

Large, well placed	2
Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. $\frac{1}{2}$, m. $\frac{1}{2}$, v. m. $\frac{1}{2}$, e. 1.	

Escutcheon—

Largest, finest.....	8
Discredit, v. s. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. 1, v. m. 3, e. 4.	

Perfection	100
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General vigor—

For deficiency inspectors shall discredit from the total received not to exceed 8 points.

Discredit, v. s. 1, s. 2, m. 3, v. m. 5, e. 8.

General symmetry and fineness—

For deficiency inspectors shall discredit from the total received not to exceed 8 points.

Discredit, v. s. 1, s. 2, m. 3, v. m. 5, e. 8.

General style and bearing—

For deficiency inspectors shall discredit from the total received not to exceed 8 points.

Discredit, v. s. 1, s. 2, m. 3, v. m. 5, e. 8.

Credits for offspring—

A bull shall be credited 1 point in excess of what he is otherwise entitled to for each and every animal of which he is sire actually entered in the Advanced Register, not to exceed 10 in number.

In scaling for the Advanced Register defects caused solely by age, or by accident, or by disease not hereditary shall not be considered. But in scaling for the show ring such defects shall be considered and duly discredited.

A bull that, in the judgment of the examiner, will not reach at full age, and in good flesh, 1,800 pounds, live weight, shall be disqualified for entry in the Advanced Register.

No bull shall be received to the Advanced Register that, with all credits due him, will not scale, in the judgment of the examiner, at least 80 points.

JERSEYS.

Scale of points adopted by the American Jersey Cattle Club at their annual meeting held May 6, 1885.

FOR COWS.

	Points.
1. Head small and lean, face dished, broad between the eyes and narrow between the horns.....	2
2. Eyes full and placid; horns small, crumpled, and amber colored.....	1
3. Neck thin, rather long, with clean throat, and not heavy at the shoulders.....	8
4. Back level to the setting of the tail.....	1
5. Broad across the loin.....	6
6. Barrel long, hooped, broad and deep at the flank.....	10
7. Hips wide apart; rump long.....	10
8. Legs short.....	2
9. Tail fine, reaching the hocks, with good switch.....	1
10. Color and mellowness of hide; inside of ears yellow.....	5
11. Fore udder full in form and not fleshy.....	13
12. Hind udder full in form and well up behind.....	11
13. Teats rather large, wide apart, and squarely placed.....	10
14. Milk veins prominent.....	5
15. Disposition quiet.....	5
16. General appearance and apparent constitution.....	10
Perfection.....	100
In judging heifers omit Nos. 11, 12, and 14.	

FOR BULLS.

The same scale of points shall be used in judging bulls, omitting Nos. 11, 12, and 14, and making due allowance for masculinity; but when bulls are exhibited with their progeny, in a separate class, add 30 points for progeny.

POLLED DURHAMS.

[NOTE.—These cattle are recorded in the Shorthorn Herd Book and have all the characteristics of Shorthorns excepting only the absence of horns. The American Polled Durham Breeders' Association has never formulated a scale of points, but the scale applying to Shorthorn cattle would apply to these, except in the hornless feature. The head is exactly the same as the head of the Shorthorn excepting poll, and that could not be very different from the poll of other hornless breeds.]

RED POLLS.

The "standard description" of Red Polled cattle.

[NOTE.—The Red Polled Cattle Club of America having adopted no scale of points for judging animals of the breed, the following "standard description" is published instead, being taken from the introduction to Volume I of the Red Polls Herd Book.]

ESSENTIALS.

Color, red. The tip of the tail and udder may be white. The extension of the white of the udder a few inches along the inside of the flank, or a small white spot or mark on the under part of the belly by the milk veins, shall not be held to disqualify an animal whose sire and dam form part of an established herd of the breed or answer all other essentials of this "standard description."

Form: There should be no horns, slugs, or abortive horns.

POINTS OF A SUPERIOR ANIMAL.

Color, a deep red, with udder of the same color, but the tip of the tail may be white; nose not dark or cloudy.

Form: A neat head and throat; a full eye; a tuft or crest of hair should hang over the forehead; the frontal bones should begin to contract a little above the eyes and should terminate in a comparatively narrow prominence at the summit of the head.

In all other particulars the commonly accepted points of a superior animal are to be taken as applying to the Red Polled cattle.

SHORTHORNS.

Scale of points.

[NOTE.—The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association has adopted no scale for judging cattle, but the following has been established by the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture.]

FOR COWS.		Points.
1. Head small, lean, and bony, tapering to the muzzle.....		3
2. Face somewhat long, the fleshy portion of the nose of a light, delicate color.....		2
3. Eye is of great significance and should be prominent, bright, and clear, "prominent" from an accumulation of "adepts" in the back part of its socket, which indicates a tendency to lay on fat, "bright" as an evidence of a good disposition, "clear" as a guaranty of the animal's health; whereas a dull, sluggish eye belongs to a slow feeder, and a wild, restless eye betrays an unquiet, fitful temper.....		2
4. Horns light in substance and waxy in color, and symmetrically set on head; the ear large, thin, and with considerable action.....		1
5. Neck rather short than long, tapering to the head, clean in the throat, and full at its base, thus covering and filling out the points of the shoulders.....		2
6. Chest broad from point to point of the shoulders, deep from the anterior dorsal vertebra to the floor of the sternum, and both round and full just back of the elbows, sometimes designated by the phrase "thick through the heart." These are unquestionably the most important points in every animal, as constitution must depend on their perfect development and the ample room thus afforded for the free action of the heart and lungs.....		14
7. Brisket, however deep or projecting, must not be confounded with capacity of chest, for, though a very attractive and selling point, it in reality adds nothing to the space within, however it may increase the girth without. It is, in fact, nothing more nor less than a muscular adipose substance attached to the anterior portion of the sternum, or breastbone, and thence extending itself back. This form, however, of the brisket indicates a disposition to lay on fat generally throughout the frame, and in this point of view is valuable.....		5
8. Shoulder, where weight, as in the Shorthorn, is the object, should be somewhat upright and of good width at the points, with the blade-bone just sufficiently curved to blend its upper portion smoothly with the crops.....		4
9. Crops must be full and level with the shoulders and back, and is, perhaps, one of the most difficult points to breed right in a Shorthorn.....		8
10. Back, loin, and hips should be broad and wide, forming a straight and even line from the neck to the setting on of the tail, the hips round and well covered.....		8

	Points.
11. Rumps laid up high, with plenty of flesh on their extremities.....	5
12. Pelvis should be large, indicated by the width of the hips (as already mentioned) and the breadth of the twist	2
13. Twist should be so well filled out in its "seam" as to form nearly an even and wide plain between the thighs.....	3
14. Quarters long, straight, and well developed downwards.....	5
15. Carcass round, the ribs nearly circular and extending well back.....	4
16. Flanks deep, wide, and full in proportion to condition.....	3
17. Legs short, straight, and standing square with the body	2
18. Plates of the belly strong, and thus preserving nearly a straight under-line	3
19. Tail flat and broad at its root, but fine in its cord, and placed high up and on a level with the rumps	2
20. Carriage of an animal gives style and beauty; the walk should be square and the step quick, the head up.....	2
21. Quality. On this the thriftiness, the feeding properties, and the value of the animal depend; and upon the touch of this quality rests, in a good measure, the grazier's and the butcher's judgment. If the "touch" be good, some deficiency of form may be excused; but if it be hard and stiff, nothing can compensate for so unpromising a feature. In raising the skin from the body, between the thumb and the finger, it should have a soft, flexible, and substantial feel, and when beneath the outspread hand it should move easily with it and under it, as though resting on a soft, elastic, cellular substance, which, however, becomes firmer as the animal ripens. A thin, papery skin is objectionable, more especially in a cold climate	15
22. Coat should be thick, short, and mossy, with longer hair in winter; fine, soft, and glossy in summer.....	2
23. Udder pliable and thin in its texture, reaching well forward, roomy behind, and the teats standing wide apart and of convenient size....	3
Perfection.....	100

FOR BULLS.

As regards the male animal, it is only necessary to remark that the points desirable in the female are generally so in the male, but must, of course, be attended by that masculine character which is inseparable from a strong, vigorous constitution. Even a certain degree of coarseness is admissible, but then it must be so exclusively of a masculine description as never to be discovered in the female of his get.

In contradistinction to the cow, the head of the bull may be shorter, the frontal bone broader, and the occipital flat and stronger, that it may receive and sustain the horn, and this latter may be excused if a little heavy at the base so its upward form, its quality, and color be right. Neither is the looseness of the skin attached to and depending from the under jaw to be deemed other than a feature of the sex, provided it is not extended beyond the bone, but leaves the gullet and throat clean and free from dewlap.

The upper portion of the neck should be full and muscular, for it is an indication of strength, power, and constitution. The spine should be strong, the bones of the loin long and broad, and the whole muscular system wide and thoroughly developed over the entire frame.